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121 Water street,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL SIZES OF
MERCHANT BAR IRON,
Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

Gold Closed in New York Last Evening at 144¾.

CITY ITEMS.

Card to the Public.

PITTSBURGH, September 20, 1865.—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he leaves to-day for Boston, for the purpose of selecting an entirely new and choice stock of Chickering Pianos. The demand for the Chickering Piano has been so great, during the past few weeks, as to very nearly exhaust the assortment selected and received in August, which was the largest and most complete ever brought to the city. Due notice will be given of the arrival of this new lot, which may be expected in ten days. Chas. C. Mellor 81 Wood street, Sole Agent for Chickering's Pianos.

Quick Sales and Small Profits

Is the motto of South & Ross, 63 Market street, who are selling boots, shoes and gaiters on this principle. To those who disbelieve or doubt it, we say, go see for yourselves, and you will be convinced. Do not forget the place, 63 Market street, South & Ross.

Found at Last.

An absolute and certain cure for that worst of all complaints, dyspepsia, in Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Call and learn who have been already cured among our own citizens. Sole agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity, Joseph Fleming, No. 84 Market street.

Country Drug Merchants,

Call at J. M. Fulton's for your patent medicines or fresh drugs. You will find the stock full and complete.

The Daily Commercial
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

THE VIRGINIA EPISCOPALIANS.—The Richmond *Republic* is satisfied, "from an inside view," that it is the purpose and design of the Episcopal Church in Virginia "to resume her former relations with the General Convention of the United States."

IT is thought to be a good joke that the Chicago Common Council should go to New York "for the purpose of learning some lessons in municipal improvement." They will take Pittsburgh in their homeward route.

THE New York *Herald* says the way to bring down the price of butter is for the people to cease to buy for a few days. The rule is as good for one hundred thousand as for a million people.

THE *Herald* is taking sides for the Democratic ticket in New York. It says "it is desirable" that it should be elected.

NOTHING LOST BY EMANCIPATION.—The Charleston (S. C.) *News* well says that the South has really lost nothing by emancipation, for while the value of the slaves before the war belonged to their masters, it belongs to the freedmen who own themselves, and hence there is, as far as the loss of slave property is concerned, just as much wealth in those states as ever there was. The negro owns himself.

AGREED.—The Boston *Traveler* says:—"The confiscation project of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has been before the world for ten days, and we have yet to find any one who approves of it. Indeed, conservatives and radicals are pretty much agreed,—and they agree that Mr. Stevens is more in the wrong than almost any other man who has spoken or written on the subject of the settlement that must follow the rebellion."

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR EVANGELIZATION—THE CONVENTION.—The Convention for the organization of a National Society for the Evangelization of the masses, called to meet in Cleveland, will convene at the First Presbyterian Church on Wednesday next, at two o'clock P. M.

On Wednesday evening there will be a meeting, with addresses from prominent clergymen connected with the movement, at the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny. On Thursday, a similar meeting will be held at the Second Presbyterian Church.

The sessions of the Convention will be open to the public. A large number of the most prominent of the clergy of the country, and many distinguished citizens beside, are expected to be present.

THE PRICE OF HORSE FLESH IN ENGLAND.—One of the best and most famous studs of racing horses in Great Britain, belonging to the late Mr. John Osborne, a professional trainer, was sold by auction on the 7th and 8th insts. The sale took place at Wensleydale. The latest London dispatches received by the Associated Press contain a report of the first day only, when twenty-eight horses were disposed of. The *Times* says the prices obtained were generally considerably low. The horses in training averaged 172 guineas each. One two year old colt, reputed to be the best in England, bought 2,100 guineas. One three year old, which took 1,000 guineas, brought only 175. The average price of the yearlings, sold with their engagements for the Derby and other stakes, was 100 guineas. Some horses not belonging to Mr. Osborne's stud were also sold, among them one two year old for 2,900 guineas.

A NEW STYLE OF PROPELLER.—The steamer "Commodore Perry" left Buffalo at nine o'clock Saturday morning on her second trial trip, and arrived at Cleveland at about four o'clock Sunday morning. It will be remembered that this steamer was built at Black Rock, near Buffalo, on a new plan. She was expected, when finished, to make a greater rate of speed than any other vessel ever built; and consequences were received from Government that if successful in all the particulars claimed, the vessel would be purchased and employed in the United States service.

The "Commodore Perry" is a propeller, but the wheels are not placed on the sides, instead of the stern, as ordinarily, and the greatest improvement claimed is in the construction of the steam generating apparatus. She has been constructed under the supervision of Capt. Harry Whittaker, the inventor of the new style of boiler used, and who will has charge of it. This trial trip is to further test her machinery.

The Soldiers' Monument.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

You seem to be very willing to allow a considerable portion of the columns of your valuable journal to be occupied with the doings of the Soldiers' Monument Association. Our "Smoky City" is now enjoying a reputation for industry, economy, and good judgement. No other city, perhaps, enjoys so good a reputation among the soldiers as Pittsburgh. We all remember the many grateful acknowledgements of the kindness of our Christian and Sanitary Commissions, of their praise is in the mouth of every "Blue Jacket" that ever enjoyed their hospitality. But they did not gain this praise, nor deserve it either, for simply playing the Star Spangled Banner and Hail Columbia on brass bands and shouting patriotically. This was all very well; but to the hungry, tired soldier, the refreshments to the "inner man" were far more acceptable, and gave proof beyond a doubt that they were in earnest—that there was a strong desire to do them good.

In view, then, of the practical character of our people, why employ the eloquence of our returned soldiers wounds to draw upon the charity and patriotism of our people for the purpose of erecting a "*Cenotaph*," or hollow empty tomb? Build it even to the very clouds, and will it be such a "monument" as is befitting the people of Pittsburgh in the nineteenth century? Will it provide a *home* for the disabled, wounded veteran? Will it educate the orphan? In short, will an empty, colossal pile of marble or stone answer the true, practical good purpose that the people so much desire? Most emphatically, *no*. Let a school or a college or home be proposed—anything that will be of real practical benefit to the living soldiers and their families, and those who have been deprived of their natural protectors and guardians by the war—where children can be educated, crippled veterans can be employed or, if need be, supported and maintained, then no class or sex or party will refuse to join heart and hand in the good work.

It may be urged by some of the friends of the "Cenotaph" monument that *you* are able and willing to, not only build the proposed cenotaph, but to do all else as I have suggested. In answer to this, I would say that we have not one cent to spare, and if a useless pile of stones is erected to the memory of our soldiers, even though it rival the "Tower of Babel" or the Pyramids of Egypt, it would still fall far short of the requirements of this living age. Hoping that the gentlemen are in earnest, and are honestly and sincerely patriotic, and desire to do something for the soldier and his family, I offer this for their serious consideration.

A RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

The report that the Canadian authorities have refunded the money stolen from the St. Alban's banks, is untrue. The total amount stolen was over $200,000, and of this only $90,000 have been returned by the Canadians. It is said that secretary Seward has made a demand on the British Government for the restitution of the remainder, on the ground that before the raid took place some of the Canadian officials were aware that it was contemplated, and that they assisted the scoundrels in making their escape, and threw all possible obstacles in the way of their arrest and punishment.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. 11. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865. NO. 14.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Freedmen's Aid Societies.

Consolidation Into One Body.

The North Carolina Election.

Sound Men Generally Chosen.

Receipts from Internal Revenue.

No More Old Fractional Currency.

Redemptions at the Treasury.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 25.

The leading Freedmen's Aid Societies East and West, have recently consolidated under the title of the

American Freedmen's Aid Commission.

And will hereafter operate through a single organization. This step has met with the approval of the Freedmen's Bureau, and a Secretary is to be located in this city, who will be in constant communication with the Bureau, through whom all communications from local organizations and branch societies may be brought to the attention of the proper officers of the Government, or of the proper agents of the commission in the field. The gentleman assigned to this office is Mr. Jacob R. Sheppard, late Secretary of the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission at Chicago. Mr. Sheppard is now in this city, arranging for the opening of an office. Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia, is President of the new commission.

The following telegram from Governor Holden, in relation to the election of delegates to

The North Carolina Convention,

To meet at Raleigh one week from to-day, has been received here: "One half of the State has been heard from. The result is very gratifying. Such men are elected as Graham, Reade, Moore, Warren, Donnell, Dockery, Caldwell, Lyck, Brown, Post, Phillips, Brynum, Settle, Boyden, Thompson, Baxter, Hook, Shortsack, Gilliam, Griscomb, Wright, Smith, of Johnston, Logan, Harris, Satterthwaite, &c.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

Since the first of July have amounted to $34,681,460. The receipts last week were nearly seven millions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to issue no more of the

Old Fifty Cent Fractional Currency,

and will shortly issue in substitution a new note somewhat similar, bearing a vignette of Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasurer. The recall of the old issue is in consequence of the alarming extent of counterfeits of that denomination of fractional currency. 200,000 dollars in fractional currency and $600,000 in certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury last week.

Order from Gen. Terry.

Gen. Terry has issued an order prohibiting, during the continuance of martial law in Virginia, suits or proceedings in the civil courts in Virginia against military officers of the United States or against agents of the Freedmen's Bureau or of the Treasury Department, and declaring null and void all such proceedings which have heretofore been commenced. Any person hereafter instituting such suits or proceedings, any attorney who may act in the institution of such suits, any magistrate who may issue and any officers who may serve such process, will be arrested and held until the case can be disposed of by the military authorities.

A Letter from President Lincoln.

He Favored Universal Amnesty and Universal Suffrage.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The *Southern Advocate* of the 18th, says the following extract, which has just been published, is from the late President Lincoln's letter to Gen. Wadsworth, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness. The letter, which is of a private character, is to be sent to Gen. Wadsworth's family. It shows that Mr. Lincoln, on the question of conferring the elective franchise upon the blacks, was also, at an early day, in favor of granting universal amnesty, which, for some strange reason, is still withheld from the South, though the fact is known it was his intention to grant, without any exception, a general pardon. His broken life in the interest of the American people cannot afford to disregard. Congress will, no doubt, enact the right of suffrage for the blacks. Why an amnesty should be withheld until that time we are unable to see. This especially was not Mr. Lincoln's plan, whose intentions all parties should sacredly observe.

The following is the extract referred to, in which Mr. Lincoln said:

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, since you know my views and feelings as to what should be granted to the South in the contingency mentioned, I will here add that if our success should be followed by resistance by secret revolts, I cannot see, if universal amnesty is granted, how under the circumstances I can avoid exacting in return, universal suffrage, or at least suffrage to such as can read Intelligence and military service. How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a favorite object of mine, and has received careful attention. Hence, I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises, regarding it a religious duty to do so. Should Sherman's people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of the nation, they have illustrated in full blood their right to the ballot, which is but the human projection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

LOSS OF PROPELLER BUCKEYE.

She sinks in Seventy feet of water—Six Persons probably lost.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., September 25.—The propeller Buckeye, of the Northern transportation line, left here on Saturday evening, with passengers and freight for Toledo. About four o'clock A. M., on Sunday, she struck a sunken rock, near Across Light, in the St. Lawrence River, a mile above Oak Point, and sunk in seventy feet of water. The passengers were rescued, but hardly had time to realize their peril, when the boat slid from the rock, and sunk. The passengers were known to have been lost, named Mrs. O'Neil, and Mrs. and Miss Aurey, of Milwaukee. As the boat went down, numbers were seen to leap into the water, under the stern, and it is feared they also were lost. There was not over twenty minutes' time, after the vessel struck, before she sunk. The surviving passengers were brought to this city by the Steamer Champion, of the Royal Mail Line. The low water, and extreme darkness of the night are the reasons given for the sad accident.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Juarez Cause Dead—Only 10,000 Liberal Troops—Wealth and Intelligence all on Maximilian's Side.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The *World* has advices from Chihuahua to July 31, stating that the Juarez cause is dead. If Juarez were able to gather into one corps the troops that acknowledge his authority, he would not have more than 10,000 men, and could not select from all the number two thoroughly armed and well organized regiments. The truth is, all the wealth and intelligence of Mexico is enlisted upon the side of Maximilian. There is no portion of the country into which the Imperialists might not safely and successfully penetrate.

Trade in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23.—The supplies of Eastern goods are rapidly increasing, and prices are entirely in first hands, and prices still tend upward. The cargo of the Orpheus, which arrived this week, is nearly sold. Five or six Eastern vessels with goods are over due. Butter, coffee, lard, meats, provisions, coal, oil, candles, soap, sugar and domestic liquors are among the articles which have advanced. Money is very abundant, and easy at 1½ per cent. per month.

Must Take the Oath.

NEW YORK, September 25.—In pardoning a distinguished Southerner the other day, says the *Post's* special, the President told him to go home and urge the election of men to Congress who would take the oath. It was of no use, the President said, to send men to Congress who would not take the oath.

Hotel Burned.

BRUNSWICK, Me., September 25.—The Skawhegan Hotel, in Skawhegan, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning, with a great portion of the furniture and effects of its inmates. Loss from $12,000 to $15,000, which is partially insured.

THE FREEDMEN.

Interesting Report of Col. Thomas.

Affairs in Mississippi and Louisiana.

Prospect of Trouble Between the Two Classes.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 25.

The following is an abstract of

An Interesting Report

received to-day by Gen. Howard, from Col. Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Mississippi in relation to freedmen's affairs in that State. He reports that eighty-one plantations, embracing thirteen thousand five hundred acres are leased by freedmen in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, while one hundred and seventy plantations, consisting of fifty-two thousand five hundred acres, are leased by loyal whites. About one-half of the lands leased by white lessees have been abandoned, owing to the overflow of the Mississippi.

In his report Col. Thomas says: A tremendous pressure is being brought to bear by returning citizens of all classes to get possession of their property. They are constantly writing letters to the President and the heads of different bureaus at Washington, filled with all kinds of misrepresentations, in order to effect their purpose.

As an illustration of the opposition of the planters to the distribution of abandoned lands among the freedmen, Col. Thomas says: "I have made no attempt to distribute lands in small lots to the negroes, as I know it will meet with strong opposition from all parties. It will require a hero to execute it, and a military force to protect the freedmen during the term of their lease."

He also states that he believes he will yet find it necessary to withdraw many of his officers for want of military protection, so averse are the planters to conforming to the free labor system. The total number of freedmen in the State of Louisiana, receiving rations from the Government, is at present two thousand.

In reference to the organization of the militia of Mississippi, Col. T. remarks: "The organization of the militia in this State has created a greater panic among the freedmen than any action of the Federal or Confederate authorities. It will do more to disturb the relation of the freedmen to the whites of the State than anything which has yet been done. If the militia is organized as foreshadowed by the Governor's proclamation, and endorsed by the President of the United States in his dispatch to the Governor, I have no idea that the freedmen will remain quiet laborers in the cotton fields. They are excited and partially armed. They have some idea of what war is. They certainly know all about slavery, and have no idea of returning to any such condition. Serious troubles will occur, and that a disturbed state of society will be the result, there is no question. The hope of organizing the labor of the State in such a way that the freemen will return to the fields and assist in recruiting the agricultural wealth of the State as free laborers, seem to vanish away with the promulgation of this militia order. The members of the late State Convention have visited me, and are anxious to have the governor issue a call for some system to be adopted at the meeting of the Legislature, by which they can take complete charge of freedmen's affairs, and do away with the necessity for United States officers. I hear of but little trouble between the freedmen and their employers. Nearly all the colored people of the State working in plantations have been contracted with, and employers are anxious to make contracts for the year 1866, for year labor will be hard to get at the beginning of the season.

FROM BLAIRSVILLE.

The Commercial Among the People—Business Lively—Blairsville—Its Population and Manufactures—Oil Wells and all about them—Other Riches—The Scenery, &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., September 23, 1865.

Being a constant and attentive reader of your paper, I am led to write you, proposing to speak of things in general as they may occur to my mind. I notice you have quite a corps of correspondents in almost every city and town in the State, and some transient ones at a distance. Thus it is your paper is so eagerly sought after, giving, as it does, so much intelligence from parts of the country, which, though remote, is of interest to the general reader. Our people have a mania for the COMMERCIAL, and it is attributable to this fact that it has a sale far exceeding any other paper. Each day, Blairsville finds us in general, reviving. Our merchants are doing a business which really astonishes them; more lively than ever before. In fact, our town is beginning to wear a business, city-like aspect; people are waking up from their monotonous reverie, and looking to their interests. I can attribute this to nothing but the excitement and the better railroad facility, by which we are coming into daily communication with a rich and prosperous country, recently opened to us by the road crossed by the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Blairsville is the eastern terminus of this route, some ten miles distant, which is the centre of the marketing trade of a great portion of the road. It has a population of about 1,700; has 7 hotels, 9 doggeries, 12 dry good stores, 3 hardware warehouses, 2 book and stationery stores, 1 boot and shoe store, 2 clothing stores, 2 drug stores, 2 steam flour mills, 1 woolen factory, 2 steam tanneries, 2 foundries, 5 blacksmith shops, 4 churches, 1 Female Seminary, 3 galleries of art, 1 gallery of oil and crayon paintings, (Martin's,) and a host of other "institutions," too numerous to speak of.

There is in this vicinity some six oil wells, and the operators of them all are sanguine of success. Well, the Kelly Farm, the property of Col. Wm. Sirwell, who is part owner, has reached a depth of 570 feet, and has a good show of oil, and will, no doubt, be a remunerative quantity, but which, it is said, will, after a time, become a flowing well. The Burning Spring Well, a Philadelphia Company operating, and under the management of Lewis Tredewick, Esq., is down some 660 feet and more, with several splendid shows of oil. This oil fever is attracting speculative gentlemen from a distance; besides this, the rich mineral which abounds in this vicinity, has been the means of helping the interests of Blairsville to a considerable extent. Rich veins of iron ore, fire-clay, 7 foot coal-veins, and specimens of copper are found in the surrounding hills and valleys, and land adjoining town. During the past summer, some seven thousand acres of this land have been sold or leased to eastern capitalists, who propose developing the ground, in the extent of satisfaction, as to *what is really under what puts such a good face uppermost*.

Let me say a few words at the scenery and location of Blairsville, both for pleasure-seekers and capitalists. The beautiful scenery presents itself first to our view, and the beauty of it, and the healthy, refreshing climate has gained a name abroad. Blairsville is fast becoming a summer resort or watering place for families from the cities, and a few years will see it vie with Cresson, the famous Mountain House. During this summer our hotels could not accommodate half the numbers that applied for board, and there are several wells reported, some as high as three hundred barrels, so there is some prospects of a return of a portion of the capital expended here in developing. TRAVELER.

The Marietta *Register*, of last week, has the following items: The Commonwealth Oil Company, of Philadelphia, has an oil well six hundred and eleven feet deep, on French Creek, West Virginia, nearly opposite Newell's Run, this county, and have struck a good show of oil—dipped up half a barrel of lubricating oil from the conductor. The well is now being tubed, and will be pumped in a few days, with every prospect of success. The "Caruthers Well," on the Fowler farm, two miles above Macksburg, has been taken up, the business since our last notice. On the 7th inst. it had already flowed about seventy-five barrels of oil; the next advices were that it was flowing two and a half barrels of oil every hour. The Sherman well, also in this town lies on a gentle slope, at an angle of about 10° at the foot of the town, and comparatively level ground for a distance of several rods. Away to the east and south looms up the forest-clad hills of the Chestnut Ridge, through which winds, worm-like, the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; to the north a beautiful open country, bounded by the West Pennsylvania Railroad and Brodenthal's hill, which affords a splendid view of the town and surrounding country to the west in the rugged sides of Coal Hill, presenting a romantic appearance in itself; and at its eastern base, reposing like an infant at its mother's breast, flows the gentle Conemaugh, a stream of romantic interest to the observer who will follow it from its course in the Alleghenies, in its meanderings from there to its mouth through mountain fastnesses and valley ledges until it reaches the sluggish Allegheny. It is a mountain stream, indeed, and

"No cloak, no stay, the streamlet fears;
How merrily it goes!
'Twill murmur on a thousand years,
And flow as now it flows.

Trusting the pardon of you and your intelligent readers for so long a trespass on their time, I will bring my letter to a close, if acceptable, I may, at some convenient time, write again, as subject may arise for an interesting perusal. I would be pleased to see other towns and villages vindicate their cause through worthy pens.

L. N. S.

A DISTINGUISHED COMMISSION.—A letter from Genoa, to the New York *Tribune* announces that the Bey of Tunis has sent a deputation, headed by Brigadier General Otman Haschem, to the President of the United States, to congratulate him on the triumph of the Government over the late rebellion. The deputation was at last advices at Paris and will soon arrive in this country. They bear a letter of condolence from the Bey to Mrs. Lincoln, and also a message to Mr. Seward, congratulating him on his escape from the hands of assassins.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

Increased Yield of Pithole.

Operations on Oil and Sugar Creeks.

Prospects in Beaver and Crawford Counties.

Interesting Items from Ohio and West Virginia.

PITHOLE PROPERTY SOLD.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF PAID.

The intelligence from Pithole, for the past week, is of a highly encouraging nature to oil operators generally. A disaster occurred at well No. 106, Holmden Farm, a few days since, caused by the oil flowing therefrom running down to the engine house of a well below and there taking fire. The fire was extinguished, and the well is now yielding about seventy-five barrels per day. It seems there are some dry holes about Pithole, as well as elsewhere, as has lately been demonstrated. Well No. 54, at Pithole has exhibited the same eccentricities as the Coquette well was famous for, but so far they have been attended by an increased flow, until she is now rated at eighteen hundred barrels per day. Dr. James Fuller, of Philadelphia, has purchased one-half of the working interest in one well on the Morey Farm, Pithole creek, for $16,000.

Well No. 47 on the Holmden Farm, started flowing on Monday last, and is now the largest yielding well on Pithole. The first day its yield was fifteen hundred barrels, and it is steadily increasing. Some half dozen wells on the Holmden, and others on the Morey Farm, are now pumping in large quantities, and the yield on the creek is increasing larger every day. Notwithstanding this increased yield, the prices on the creek remain firm at three dollars per barrel, with prospect of an advance.

The oil sensation of the day is the purchase of the Pithole property by Chicago parties. The transaction was made by Messrs. Wright & Chittenden. The purchase includes 400 acres, for one million and a half dollars, for which substantial sum Messrs. Prathee & Duncan have parted with their entire land interest at Pithole, and it is now the property of the above named gentlemen. It includes the land interest in the great flowing wells whose net income to Messrs. Wright & Chittenden is some four or five thousand dollars per day. These wells include the United States well and its greater and less neighbors, and the whole site of Pithole city, with leases to the amount of $60,000 annual rental, together with the depot grounds. One Pithole and thirty wells are operating on the property, of which the present owners of the farm hold the one quarter interest. Oil at Pithole is selling at two dollars per barrel, and it is said that the price will be reduced by the new road. Within a month the railroads will be finished to Pithole city and the cost of forwarding the oil to the refineries will be reduced, thus filling handsomely to the income of these wells. It is only necessary to add, as a matter of history, that other Chicago parties have been in treaty for the oil lands of Pithole, but that their action flies in damages against the former owners for breach of contract. We give the whole of the transaction as the current topic of discussion among oil men.

There is nothing remarkable from Oil Creek. A new well struck on Stevenson run, near the mouth of Pennehoff run, was pumping at last accounts thirty barrels per day. It is expected to prove a hundred barrel well. A new well was struck on Hemlock run, on the Wilson farm, at 1,100 feet, thirty-two. She flows one hundred and thirty barrels per day, and is rapidly increasing. It is owned by Thomas Frothingham, Esq., of Rochester, and others.

Operations on Sugar Creek are progressing favorably, and a new well at the mouth is reported to be pumping fifteen barrels. Several wells are in process of development, with good indications.

Of all operations in Crawford county, we learn there work has been commenced at the well on the Rundel farm, in Spring township, and the drill has reached a depth of about 150 feet, and the drilling is actively progressing. Rock was found as a depth of forty feet, pipe being driven that distance. The "show" is reported by experienced parties as being very good, and the company feel confident of finding oil in paying quantities. At the Holmes's well in Summerhill township, the drill is down upwards of 1,000 feet, and the work is going on bravely on. The indications are reported as being even better than previously stated.

From Beaver county we learn that a fine show of oil was struck one day last week, in the well at Houlett's brick yard, Forksburg, at the depth of seven hundred and eighty feet. The well is owned by four gentlemen of Luzerne county, who intend to tube and test it immediately. The property is known as the Brush Creek Oil Company, of Unionville, has recently been organized, and the intention is to sink the well in Burns meadow to the depth of one thousand feet, unless a paying yield of oil should be obtained more shallow. Operations will be pushed vigorously on. The indications are reported as being even better than previously stated.

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Oil Matters in Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., September 20, 1865.

In traveling either on business or pleasure, I have an eye to improvements of any kind which may be going on, and wasn't to give them a passing notice. Upon visiting Marietta, O., your attention will be drawn toward some of the points of interest and the great impetus of the excitement about Petroleum. Even this old quiet, and has been, dull city, some of the inhabitants have an eye to profits, and so, therefore, are extending their business. I would call attention of shippers and others to Hall & Co's beautiful and spacious wharf-boat, said to surpass anything of the kind on the river, costing some $10,000—of good size, well modeled, and finished with offices, ladies' waiting room handsomely fitted up, lodging rooms for clerks, baggage and freight rooms, third Auditor of the treasury, who for sometime has been suffering from severe indisposition, has entirely recovered.

The opinion has been expressed within the last two days by a competent judge that the project for establishing an Executive bureau at the White House will be abandoned until Congress meets.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now preparing a circular which will be issued in a day or two, intended to relieve owners of cotton in the South. It is known those cotton holders are generally unable to raise the money required by law to be paid Government agents in districts where the cotton is found. The law as heretofore construed, seemed to present an almost insurmountable obstacle to shipment to the North before the assessments, but the Secretary of the Treasury has discovered a plan by which owners may ship their cotton to Northern markets and pay the charges at those ports.

The commissioners appointed to treat with Southwestern Indian tribes at Fort Smith have concluded their negotiations, and been uniformly successful.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

Body of Woman found—Possibly one of the Nimrod Sufferers—Accident to the Steamer Citizen—Strike of the Coal Diggers, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, September 25, 1865.

The body of a woman, apparently about 20 or 25 years of age, was found floating in the river, opposite the city, this morning. A jury was empanelled, but no facts could be elicited whereby the body could be identified. She had on a gingham dress, and also, as near as could be seen, a suit of dark goods, with a ruffle running from the shoulder to the waist, on the outside seam. There was in the pocket of the dress a small white handkerchief, a pen knife, one pearl handled pocket-knife, thimble, and piece of blue ribbon. No shoes or stockings. On her finger was a silver ring, with a gilt-pecten ring with three pearl sets.

There was a severe cut under the chin and another over the left eye, and the body had the appearance of being severely burned. It is probable that it might be the body of the woman who was on the boat on the occasion of the steamer Nimrod, as the body does not appear to have been in the water but a few days.

The steamer Citizen met with rather a severe accident on Sunday morning while coming down. Her pilot, holding her for the channel span of the new bridge, and having a tow of two barges, did not discover until it was too late that the trestle work had not all been removed; she could not be backed out with her tow, but she ran into the trestle work, completely demolishing the pilot house. She is now lying at the upper wharf, the city having been towed there by the steamer H. Logan.

The Johnny Bulls, always looking out for number one, are out on another strike. They now demand five cents per bushel for digging coal. It is reported that the miners will get about every two weeks. The fact of the matter is, that you cannot depend upon any thing they say. They are a shiftless, drunken set of fellows, you think you have them, and then you haven't. So far as I am concerned I like to see them put off their labor is worth, but I like to see common sense and decency coupled with the demand. We have a set of men here, about two-thirds of whom we could very well spare, and the sooner they leave the better it will be, for they have the advantage, *strike*, and go on, all and all.

LIMERICK, JR.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The polls for Pennsylvania soldiers will be opened in Washington on the 2d of October.

The circumstance of the order for preparing the naval steamer Rhode Island, to take on board a distinguished party of gentlemen, has given rise to the belief that the President and some of his Cabinet will shortly visit the cities on the Southern coast.

A dispatch from Raleigh says: The election has passed off quietly. One half of the State has been heard from. Able men have been generally elected. Convention meets next Monday.

Colonel Bell, counsel for Thomas, the rebel steamboat burner, is at Washington pursuading the Government to send Jeff. Davis out there as counsel, in connection with Mallory and Seddon.

In Virginia candidates for Congress, who feel that they cannot take the oath prescribed before taking their seats, are withdrawing and dropping out like disabled horses. Mr. Hunter, in the third district, declares that he can take it unhesitatingly.

General Terry has issued an order reminding the people of Virginia that martial law yet prevails there, and making provision for loyal applicants to recover their property confiscated by the rebel government, and by putting a stop to all legal proceedings instituted against national officers for acts done in the performance of their official duties.

A Nashville letter says that the late rebels, Henry S. Foote, John Bell, and Neil S. Brown, are all residing in that city. Brown has returned to the practice of law; Bell is in feeble health, and Foote very quiet. He is not, however, as bustling as ever, and says that he shall hereafter eschew politics and devote himself to the law.

A meeting has been held in Norfolk, Va., to initiate steps looking to establishing direct trade with France. A committee was appointed, and eight hundred thousand dollars is said to have been subscribed. It is understood that Napoleon takes a deep and active interest in the scheme.

Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, has signified his intention of appearing in Congress, at its next session, dressed in cloth of Iowa manufacture. The wool from which the cloth is to be manufactured was sheared from Mr. Grinnell's own sheep. It is to be made into cloth and dressed at Tremont. He sent thirteen fleeces, 130 pounds, of wool to the factory to be worked up for the purpose of making the cloth. He says he wishes to wear what is fabricated at home as an argument in favor of protection.

SECRETARY STANTON.—The New York *Post* concludes some notices of courtesies shown the distinguished Secretary, in that city, as follows: Mr. Stanton's one month's absence from Washington—understood to be the first time he has allowed himself any relaxation since he was appointed Secretary of War, in January, 1862—has given him great pleasure, and fully restored his strength. When he arrived from Washington he spent a week in the Highlands, where he was the guest of Edward Mintzorn. Afterwards he made several tours of the harbor with Gen. Van Vliet, and inspected the various fortifications of New York. He met his friends frequently; but made no movement that could draw public attention to him. For nearly two weeks he visited the city and its vicinity at short intervals; but the fact of his presence was unknown outside the very limited circle in which he moved. Subsequently he remained for a short time at Newport, mostly with Mr. Charles H. Russell, and when he visited Boston, was the guest of Samuel Hooper. At these places he made inspections of the defences.

The private reception at Senator Morgan's, on Thursday, already reported, and at which the Secretary received honors that are seldom accorded to public men, was the only occasion during his visit on which any considerable number of citizens had an opportunity of meeting him.

Tobacco Trade in Louisville.

Louisville claims to be the leading tobacco market in the world. Daily auction sales are held in four extensive warehouses. The four warehouses during last year received and distributed 31,961,500 67, the proceeds of the 63,000 hogsheads sold. In addition to the warehouses, the manufacturing interests have also increased, and there are now sixty-seven firms engaged in manufacturing, stemming, cutting and shipping tobacco, which firms give constant employment to 2,650 hands. In addition to the warehouses and manufactories there are several firms here engaged in the sale of Virginia tobacco.

Miscellaneous Items.

It is reported that the Detroit Oil Company have had a re-survey of their property, and it is found to cover a portion of Hyde and Egbert Farm, in which the Maple Shade Oil Company have an interest. The disputants will probably resort to litigation to settle their claims as to the title of this property.

SECOND EDITION.

1 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Election in Virginia.

Union Triumph in North Carolina.

TROOPS MUSTERED OUT.

Courts in Virginia.

Injustice to Wounded Soldiers.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 25.

The Virginia Election.

As the time for the election of Congressmen in Virginia approaches, the canvass increases in interest, especially from the fact that the citizens are awaking to the alternative of electing loyal men or being deprived of a representative in the next Congress. This is the leading feature of the political speeches now being made throughout the State, and is the strongest argument of the loyal candidates. Very few now running for Congress can take the oath prescribed for the qualification of Representatives, and several have for this reason withdrawn from the contest. Thus far only one candidate, B. J. Barbour, of the Third district, announces that he can conscientiously take the test oath. From the 10th till the 20th of the present month

Over 12,000 Troops

were mustered out of service in this Department.

Contracts for carrying the mails in Georgia and Texas, were awarded to-day by the Post Master-general.

Another despatch received here this afternoon from Gov. Holden, shows that the returns show

A Sweeping Triumph of the Unionists

In every part of the State.

The military authorities of Richmond have ordered the jurisdiction of the court of conciliation of that city, to be extended over the whole State of Virginia, in order to enable it to hear and render judgment in suits brought by loyal owners to recover possession of property confiscated by the rebel government.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were one million nine hundred thousand one hundred and twenty-one dollars.

The Army Register for 1865 has just made its appearance, and is being distributed among the several bureaus of the War Department. It is much more extensive than that for 1863. The volume for 1865 will be ready for distribution in a few days.

While wounded

Officers and Soldiers on Crutches

hobble around the streets of Washington in search of employment, returned rebels are receiving appointments to Government offices. A few days since a rebel named Mark Minor, who left here at the breaking out of the rebellion and joined the fortunes of the Confederacy, was appointed to a clerkship in the Second Auditor's office, and it is reported that John Hart, formerly public printer, and for many years Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, has received a snug berth in one of the Departments. Hart has been living South during the war.

At a

Public Meeting,

Held in Richmond on Saturday evening, Mr. Pendleton, one of the Congressional candidates who can't swallow the test oath, said he thought it was a wretched policy on the part of the United States. Their existence depended on an early admission to the inside, to send to Washington a delegation whose chief qualification consisted in a willingness to take any terms and return like the entrance money. One of the spectators discovered their secret.

The Baltimore Stock Board was firm on the 15th, rentes closing at 69f. 87c.

The funds generally are steady. Consols without material fluctuation. There is rather more demand for discount, but rates are unchanged.

The Rothschilds have introduced the new Brazilian 5 per cents for the Bourse, selling them in the London market. The subscription price is 74, payable in installments extending over 12 months.

The following is a summary of the news by the steamship Etna and Virginia, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 13th.

The London *Times* has an article strongly denouncing the continued wanton destruction and depredations of the Shenandoah, and shares the indignation of Americans against her. It says that the Shenandoah has no one to look to for responsibility, and unless he can clearly show he had no knowledge of what was known to every body else, he cannot for a day longer claim to mercy. The *Times* adds, England will do all that international law requires in the matter, and suggests that she might, under the circumstances, go farther, and detain all the ships of war about to be instructed to treat the Shenandoah as any other pirate, and assist the United States Government in doing so. Should that instructions to this effect will be sent to the British commander in the Pacific.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes a letter from Secretary Benjamin, denying that the rebel government treated the Federal prisoners with cruelty, and vindicating Jeff. Davis from the charges of inhumanity. Mr. Benjamin closes by saying the cause of suffering was the course of the Federal Government relative to the exchange of prisoners. The *Times

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
LEVI B. DUFF, Allegheny.
FOR COUNTY CONTROLLER:
HENRY LAMBERT, Pitt Township.
FOR TREASURER:
DAVID AIKEN, JR., Liberty Township.
FOR STATE SENATE:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
FOR ASSEMBLY:
GEO. Y. McKEE, North Fayette Township.
HANS B. HERRON, McCandless Township.
ALFRED SLACK, Allegheny.
DAVID SHAFFER, Upper St. Clair.
J. P. GLASS, Pittsburgh.
JOHN A. DANKS, Shaler Township.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER:
JONATHAN NEELY, Lower St. Clair Tp.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
R. L. McCULLEY, Birmingham.
FOR DIRECTOR OF POOR:
MOSES CHESS, Chartiers Township.

THE BOYD HILL MURDER.

The full details which have been given in the COMMERCIAL, have placed the public in possession of the particulars of one of the most deliberately planned and successfully executed murders on record. But the plans of the perpetrators for concealing their horrid deed were not equal to eluding the vigilance of the police, and the agencies employed by Mayor LOWRY and the gentlemen who so efficiently seconded him in unveiling the crime. So completely did MARSCHALL find himself in the net-work of circumstances developed against him, that he confessed, exposed the whole transaction, and implicated FRECKE, who, notwithsanding his denial, is believed to be equally guilty.

It is believed that other developments will be made, disclosing, perhaps, other crimes, involving other parties. It is horrible to think that society should embrace such characters as MARSCHALL and his accomplices, who, at anytime, would not scruple to lay in wait for the life of any citizen. We improve the occasion to impress on the public mind again the necessity for a more complete police system—in fact, the overhauling and the re-adopting the government of our city.

WHAT THEY CAME FOR.

The visit of the party of English capitalists, whereof Sir MORTON PETO, Bart., the pet of the British aristocracy, is the head and chief, has attracted considerable attention. Ostensibly the object of the visit was to inspect certain railways in which British capital is largely invested. But really, it is thought, the object of the visit extends far beyond this, and is likely to prove of more general importance and benefit. The Boston *Bulletin* believes that they have "undertaken this tour of observation in the interests of European capitalists in general." That paper adds:

> They desire to note the condition, progress, material resources and political prospects of this country, not with a view to realize on what they now hold, (unless they happen to be considerable bonds,) but to shift further largely invest in American securities. The result of their investigations will probably be, that these securities will not only be enhanced in value in the European market, but that large amounts of English capital now invested in consols, on the safety of which is endangered by the Fenian movement and proposed extension of the right of suffrage, will be transferred to this side of the Atlantic, where it will serve as "an anchor to the windward," for decayed nobility and royalty to fall back upon in case of future revolutions. Their fleet of ships may rend the rusty sovereigns along freely and without fear. We can find a good use on this continent for all they can muster. The will be safely invested, and pay them as good an interest as the savings of any of our hard-listed breadwinners.

It cannot be overlooked that there is vast importance to be attached to the investment of British capital in this country—especially in our Railways. It just so far removes the British said always rendered to break down our Tariffs. Railways are most directly benefitted by the general prosperity which results from protection. If these gentlemen perceive our manufacturing facilities, and should conclude to invest to this line, then would have them for our supporters of our protective policy, instead of free trade. The more British capital we get here the stronger will be the cause of Protection. If the Piero party came for this, we hope we shall see more of them.

DISSOLVING VIEWS OF ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

We have endeavored, with the best aid a poor imagination could supply, to enter into the spirit of an English sympathizer with the rebellion, and to conceive of his feelings, as, during the war, he turned his benevolent blue eyes over the broad Atlantic toward the struggling republic. We have taken, as the accredited representative of English sympathy, the London *Times*, that independent and incorruptible champion of the oppressed South, that Jupiter Tonans, thundering his impartial sentence against all evil doers of republican name.

The dawn of the great insurrection that was to sever the boastful republic was heralded. The rapid announcements of the treachery of official functionaries, of unprotected or betrayed military posts captured, of navy-yards burnt, of mints plundered, of blood spilt, made the western sky look bright and hopeful. The chances were cheering for a cotton monopoly, for a direct and lucrative trade with the infant oligarchy about to be born, for a break-down of Northern manufacturers, for a failure of the democratic experiment, for a clean sweep of Yankee commerce from the seas, and for Brittania ruling the wave once more. Confederate cotton bonds were the hopeful forerunners of future fortunes. Good opinions, sympathizing speeches, and sterling gold were invested in them. Papers were interested, ships were built, and arms were furnished them. Cotton bonds inoculated the *Times* with sympathy, and the *Times* inoculated its innocent readers.

But ere long, the young giant republic loomed up in the Western horizon, when a series of dissolving views, more spirited than pleasant, began to pass before the vision of the English sympathizers. In each, the florid hues that centered around the cotton bonds were fainter than its predecessor. A close blockade, a Union victory, dimmed their golden brightness. Even after the campaign through the cotton States, and the successive capture of the cotton ports, their faint outlines could still be traced, and hope still lingered around them. The smug little sum of sixty-five thousand pounds sterling in the safe of the *Times*, might repay all that it cost and a nice balance for profit, if the lien could be held on the United States which broke up the pleasant arrangement. But MR. SEWARD officiated at the last shifting of the views, and dashed his pen across the picture. So the confederate cotton bonds of the incorruptible London *Times* office may be transferred from the safe to the "basket."

The developments concerning the confederate bonds in England, and especially in connection with the leading press, afford us a clue to the sympathy and prejudice which so strangely pervaded that country. Pecuniary interest was enlisted in the success of the rebellion. Much of that inconsistency with reference to slavery, and much of that hostility to the Union which was attributed to aristocracy, had its origin in mere mercenary self-interest. The English people and the British nation have little reason to be grateful to the *Times* for the role and the ruse it has played for the slaveholders' rebellion. And with the revelations making and to be more fully made, of the bond transactions abroad and of the horrors of confederate prisons in the South, they will have little reason to be proud of the form or the direction which their sympathies have taken in the recent conflict.

MONUMENT TO LINCOLN, AND MONUMENTS IN GENERAL.

The N. Y. *Tribune* speaks doubtingly of the LINCOLN monument, and discouragingly of monuments in general. It refers to the failure of the WASHINGTON monument, and the corresponding fate that has generally attended such endeavors. Nevertheless it is conceded that a monument to LINCOLN is something which should engage the sympathies and active co-operation of our people, and that the idea of monuments in general to our fallen heroes proceeds from a most excellent motive. The *Tribune* concludes by suggesting that the Commissioners of the New York Central Park should name that spot "LINCOLN Park," and that it should serve as a monument to the martyr President.

BLUE BIRDS.—These little creatures, notwithstanding their sweet utterances, are an impudent and obtrusive race. They crowd themselves into the houses of the martins and take possession of their nests, fighting the more industrious and honorable birds out of their homes. This is about what the Democrats are trying to do with the Republican Union party. They went out of the Union mansion, and after looking about, in vain for spirits worse than themselves, now wish to come back into the house swept and garnished in their absence. If they get in, the last state of the house will be worse than the first.

PITTSBURGH—DWELLINGS.

PITTSBURGH, September 25, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

There are some considerations in connection with the dilatoriness of capitalists to invest in house building that may be worth the type setter's wages, if their only effect is to stir the phlegmatic blood of those who require that investments in buildings shall pay the largest bank dividends, or they will keep their purse strings double knotted.

Closeness in dealings and a sharp eye to interest, are good traits in those who have their fortunes to make. In those who have so succeeded they often become vices instead of virtues. What was thrift and carefulness may become avarice and penuriousness. Beyond the money required for the mere support of life, we labor for our heirs. Which were the better legacy to those who shall come after us and fill our places in the battle of life a well-built, spacious, thriving, populous city, whose every foot of ground is worth its tens, perhaps its hundreds of dollars, or "one cabined, cribbed, confined, stranded upon the shallows of trade, a melancholy monument of narrow minds and short-sighted policy? Between these two conditions we must choose. One legacy, or the other, we must leave for those for whom we toil. With the risk of incurring the fault of repetition, I repeat that a population is knocking at our doors which we cannot accommodate, but whose ingress we covet. Other cities can accommodate them. Rival cities offer comfortable and attractive homes, and although their manufacturing facilities are far less than those of Pittsburgh, yet so immensely do they surpass us in public spirit that they are rising fast to be despised. They are willing to sacrifice some share of present individual gain that the community may grow, the whole body corporate gain strength, influence and wealth—every one sowing some seed in a common field, finding that each is competent to gather therefrom his share of the showers when the harvest comes. In addition to those from his own plot. We till our own acre vigorously, but spare no time, no seed, to the cultivation of a general field from which we should reap rich returns with the ripening.

Shall we enrich them or strengthen ourselves? Will our capitalists leave to their heirs a city whose every building lot is worth thousands, whose influence is felt in all commercial circles, and whose trade, active and sinewy, increases in strength yearly, or a stagnant town, vegetating upon the traditions of the past, hemmed in to a narrow circle of local trade by prosperous rivals? It remains for the capitalists to say which destiny they will help achieve for Pittsburgh.

The history of the past is rich in warnings. Need I recite the former boundaries of our Jobbing trade, and point out its present narrow limits, to make apparent how one branch of trade has dwindled; and need I point to the fact that here and there rival manufacturers are dribbling away at the foundations of other branches of our prosperity, to point the moral? Need I enlarge upon the standard fact, that the largest market must dwarf, dwindle, and drive out of existence the lesser ones—that trade will patronize the best market? Is it necessary to make the application, so recognized in business, that the house with the most capital, the widest line of merchandise, the greatest activity, with the most facilities and facilities to offer to its customers, obtains the lion's share of the trade? Does it not irresistibly follow that with *the greatest natural advantages in the United States*, we need only that the population, skill and enterprise of the community should be brought to an approximating condition, to make *Pittsburgh the commercial city of the United States, in each and all of those branches of manufactures in which we shall elect to excel*, and that other interests must, from mere natural sympathy, assume corresponding proportions?

In all this reasoning, like those lost amid the forest, we walk round the circle, and continually arrive at the same point—more skilled labor, more fresh interests, more population and we find if we would get out of the ruit in which in theory and in practice we have been circling, we must abandon the present shaky and sandy base, with some chosen land-mark to guide our course straight-forward. The land-mark that looms up most conspicuously now, is without doubt the thorough remodeling of our city policy—the offer of a comfortable home, to all who come and work in our El Dorado. The manufacturing facilities of Pittsburgh were never more appreciated than now; population, skill and capital were never so persistent in seeking to settle here, and they should be attracted, not repelled-as they are by circumstances. We want this new population of skilled labor of sober, intelligent, industrious working men, who, in themselves, or in their children shall be proprietors of the hundreds of new manufactories which our facilities would create; but such a class of people are masters of the situation. The world is all before them where to choose, and we must make our city attractive homes comfortable, if we would realize what we so much desire, wealth in our future, if it is to be prosperous, peremptorily demands.

More houses, even if plenty, will not accomplish this so long as the rents are high. The city must offer the two inducements of low rents and desirable homes. Compare our mechanics and working people's dwellings with those of similar classes in Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, the New England States and Philadelphia, and ask, even if rents were low, what inducements such homes offer to intelligent and educated working men from those sections? If we do not wish the population to overflow our boundaries, to run around us, we must not only give them cheap rents, but we must build their houses with the same privacies, comforts and breathing rooms as in other cities. It should be kept in view that it is a city, not a cemetery we are building, and that it is good neither for the health, or morals of the population to place houses as cothns are stowed in vaults, the greatest number in the smallest given space. Just here is not where the laugh comes in, but the men who think it wont pay. Do they not recognize the fact that it is population that has made the city—that has made in the last twenty-five years, the value of the real estate of Fifth street, of Grant street; built up the Ninth, Eighth, Seventh and Sixth Wards, the rural districts, and given city values to outlying suburban lots?

To secure for one's self and family the necessaries, the comforts and the luxuries of life and of civilization, justifies close application to business and proper husbandry of resources; but beyond that the anxiety to force every dollar to return one per cent. a month, is a pitiful climax for human intellect, a disgusting lesson to learn from the accumulated wisdom of years.

It is far from probable that such dwellings would pay one per cent. a month. It is not improbable that the building of a hundred such dwellings would, at a time cause even those now paying eight and ten per cent. to fall below six. But is it likely that if the capitalists of the city should erect houses, whose rents would only pay five per cent. or four upon their cost, that they would end their days in the workhouse, that their estates would pass into the bankrupt courts, or their heirs become the wearers of wood or drawers of water, because of poverty? Would it not be from their surplus earnings that such houses would be built? and would not the rents, were they but three per cent., be profit, not loss, really so much more added to accumulations already large beyond the wants of themselves or their families? It seems singular that those who have millions invested in Coal, millions invested in Iron, millions in Manufactories, millions in unimproved Real Estate, whose yearly earnings are in scores of instances large fortunes, refuse to see that double the population of Pittsburgh would beyond the wants of the present increase of all those interests from natural causes flowing from such increase of population, would repay a hundred fold, all the loss of interest upon their investments on building, and in beautifying and improving the city,—even if they paid only one per cent a year, instead of one per cent a month, for five or even ten years? The very lots themselves so occupied would, under such influx of population, so increase in value as to amount to a handsome rent. I must confess that *injustice to the interests of the city*, I should choose that rents should pay a small interest for a limited time. And if dwellings are to be erected; and if it was left to my discretion, I should build those that would rather present all the attractions of comfort and moderate elegance at the penalty of paying but three per cent., in preference to those paying ten per cent., and offering nothing beyond walls and a roof to keep off the inclemency of the weather.

CONSOLIDATION.

Suppose the territory spoken of viz: the two cities, the surrounding boroughs, with such portion of Pitt township as would be necessary to make the boundaries convenient, was consolidated into one municipal corporation. Let the several portions thereof be taxed for their respective indebtedness; let the revenues now especially set apart to pay interest continue to be held sacred therefor; let the Pittsburgh debt be equitably apportioned, and the city portion assume its rateable proportion. Let the Treasurer open a set of books especially for this branch of his department, and if thought necessary, let the Court appoint three *Commissioners of Loans*, without salary, to superintend the collection and payment of interest, and let all other sources of revenue be applied to the ordinary current expenses of the city.

Let us have a Mayor who will serve for the honor of the station; give him no salary, and let him pay all his fees into the city treasury—but give him an office in which to transact his business which will possess some comfort, and in which he will not be ashamed to receive visitors.

Let us have a day police who will compare favorably in appearance and efficiency with the police of cities east and west of us; not mere catchers of poor, broken down creatures, who have no physical strength, but brave and watchful preservers of the public peace, and impartial enforcers of the municipal ordinances.

Let us have a paid Fire Department; let the city own every fire engine and every house in which a fire engine is kept.

In short, let us have *a city*, instead of a mere dirty, ill-paved, ill-watched, and uncared for country village. Let us have something else than our smoke and dirt to boast of.

Why cannot a convention be called of one delegate from each Ward, Borough, and Township within the proposed limits, to consult in regard to this matter, and perfect a bill to be submitted to the next Legislature? Let a few influential men take this matter in hand, and take the initiation.

By-the-bye, the capitalists now visiting the West, one of whom is a son of Dr. McHenry, the author of "*O Hallowan*," and "*The Wilderness*," and whom all old Pittsburghers must remember as a former citizen of this place, have visited Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago. Pittsburgh never came into their minds as worthy of a call—a small town of 50,000 inhabitants would not compare with Chicago, where they take care to tell everybody that in thirty-five years they have grown from 70 to nearly 200,000 in population. A branch of the A. & G. W. Railway is to be built by these men to Louisville, even as well as to Chicago, but none to Pittsburgh, although a comparatively short line would join us to that great work at Youngstown, Ohio. I mention this fact as one among hundreds, to prove the evil influence of our present dissevered and disjointed condition.

This question has been pretty effectually ventilated in your columns; to carry it out practically will benefit all of us, except that his number of little corporation offices will be lessened, and the small-beer politicians must all be counted on the opposite side.

Let us see who will step forward and start the ball, by holding a consultation. Don't get up a mass meeting, where discussion never enters, and cool reason has no influence. PENN.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

The present rate of our imports and exports will render inevitable the shipment of gold to pay the balance which is gradually scoring up against us. For the period of fourteen weeks, ending September 12th, the exports, including $5,580,881 specie, and $30,000,000 of Five-Twenties, and other securities, amounted to $78,138,032, against imports for the same period of $60,322,966. On the scale of gold at 140, the balance against us for that time was $13,960,953, at the port of New York. This is considerably increased by returns from other ports, an excess of imports over exports which is continually growing greater, and which renders it certain that the shipments of gold abroad in considerable quantities will soon become necessary.

The gold premium operates as so much protection to domestic manufactures, notwithstanding which, and notwithstanding the extraordinary demand abroad for our national securities—(interest payable in gold)—the balance of trade keeps against us. Remove this incidental protection, and omit to impose its equivalent by tariff duties, and there would be next to literal truth in the assertion that there would not be gold enough in the country to pay the balance in trade against us.

A LITERARY TEST.—An officer is said to have seized a volume of poems by a lady of Lynchburgh, and condemned them as incendiary in their character and tendency. The work was submitted to the action of fire, and proved to be combustible.

THE party changes which the war has made are aptly illustrated by the fact, that GEN. SLOCUM, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, before the war was a Republican, while Gen. BARLOW, the Republican candidate, was a Democrat.

PERSONAL.

—Something new concerning Grant at Fort Donelson, has come out. The incident of the piled haversacks of rebel prisoners, whereby Grant judged that Buckner was undertaking to get away, is fresh in the memory as related. It is quite correct.

On the second day of the battle of Fort Donelson, it will be remembered that Gen. Grant, in the morning, paid a visit to Commodore Foote, who was with his fleet in the Cumberland river, with some of his best boats disabled. He had been sent for by the brave Commodore with the urgent request for a personal consultation. With a single orderly Gen. Grant set out on a circuitous route to meet him. On the way he found Foote with his fleet drawn off at anchor. The Commodore urged Grant to entrench his forces in front of the fortifications while he went round to St. Louis for repairs. He thought he could be back in ten or fifteen days. Grant could only advise him to remain where he was, while the latter, with his land forces, whipped the enemy. Such was the situation of things when he started back to meet the army. When he was returning his men were by no means slackened by a report that the enemy had attacked our right wing and were driving us. He soon came in on the line of our right, and found that the enemy had been driven back, but he left our troops in a good deal of confusion. The lines were broken. Men were huddled up in crowds around their company officers, asking questions of their officers and talking loud, and forth in a great hurry, but giving no orders; and on his arrival the division commander of that wing rode up to General Grant, exclaiming, "This army wants a head!" The General quiet reply was, "It seems so." Grant ordered two of the best regiments to be ready to make a dash, and at the same time, with an officer, rode along the lines, telling the army that the rebels were retreating, and that a bold dash would cut them off. NOW life was infused into them, and the next hour the terms of "Unconditional Surrender" were agreed upon.

—In April last, immediately succeeding the assassination of President Lincoln, Prince de Joinville wrote a letter to a gentleman in Washington, belonging to the Navy, filled with expressions of friendship for this country and her cause. This letter is published in the Washington *Advertiser*. Speaking of Mr. Lincoln he refers to him as "one of the greatest and best men of our age." "The voice of posterity," he adds, "is already speaking, and everywhere everything is at length recognized the value of that good, honest and firm man." He expresses grave apprehensions for Mr. Seward, who if he is spared would render comparatively easy the task of our country throughout her trials. The Prince speaks enthusiastically of the performance of our Navy, which, he says, will cause our "fleet" to "an unlimited state and with a feeling of confidence in itself." But "not so with European navies," he says, "Ours," he adds, "has stood unparalleled by the odious service of transports imposed upon it. The British navy, after a long period of inaction, and furnished with ships and men, it has no confidence in. In spite of what it was formerly. Both navies continue to build see-going broadside iron-clads of immense size and cost; but the policy of making our ports impulsive ships when they may be so easily sunk by a miserable torpedo is much discussed, and the title is given to small iron-clads, with two or four guns, monitor fashion. For long cruises, fast unclad screw sloops, Alabama or rather Florida fashion, seem also to be more appropriate. Upon all those points you have the lead. Where everybody is still behind is in gunnery. The new English gun is the 38-pounder smooth-bore, muzzle-loader, 4-ton strong gun, built on the coil principle, and able to throw its shot with a very heavy charge of powder. The English navy has no good rifle gun of heavy calibre; but I think that Mr. Blakely can turn out some very efficient ones. The French have, I believe, given smooth-bore or rifle, and have not yet succeeded to experiment successfully upon any one. The best gun we have in use is the double shotted rifle gun, throwing a 60-pound shot with low charge. That gun works well, is very accurate, but of no use against iron-clads. The Emperor is trying again of his invention, rifled and made of steel inside and brass outside. I have no faith in it. It is from the United States that we expect the production of the large rifled gun for sea service, as soon as your clever workmen shall have turned their minds to the production of built-up guns of steel or wrought iron. That heavy gun is much wanted, since the battle of Mobile, and so much shaken the confidence in the employment of *rams*.

—The English Journals are just now uttering their chronic complaints against the seclusion and retirement of the Queen. *The Saturday Review* closes a long article on the subject, by saying: "If the duty of a monarch is queen-craft, a drawing-room. The losses which sadden life scarcely justify the desire of pleasure, and they can never excuse the abandonment of official functions." The Queen shows her independence in disregarding the opinions of her country to make a systematic display of herself, and seeking enjoyment and solace from domestic afflictions in the privacy and society of the home circle.

—An English probate court is somewhat puzzled by the will of Sir Henry P. Willoughby, a wealthy baronet lately deceased. The testator bequeathes most of his property in trust to form a fund for the purposes described in a paper marked B, which should have been annexed. This paper has not been found, and it seems probable that Sir Henry neglected to prepare it, as he did also to write other directions referred to in the will, as to the erection of a monument to his memory.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The subject of using camels for transporting freight across the great plains at the Southwest is again attracting the attention of parties interested.

It is said that some of the English holders of Confederate bonds have proposed to exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the "Hungarian Bonds," issued in this country some years ago, which Kossuth was here, and people were enthusiastic.

The government of Spain is considering a proposition to make the ports of Cuba free to the ships and commerce of the world. Such a measure would be of great advantage to the trade and industry of the United States.

The recent curious discoveries in European lakes and caves, indicating that human remains were fossilized thousands of years ago, have awakened great zeal among diligent explorers in England and France, and some dusty examinations and learned discussions are likely to attract the attention of the world of science.

The Dublin correspondent of a London paper says that since the close of the American war every steamer that arrives off Cork harbor from New York or Boston, brings large numbers of young men, who have served in the Republican army, all armed with guns, pistols, daggers and swords. They boast of the immense preparations being made in America by the Fenian Brotherhood.

The President of the New York Distillers' Association addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject of levying on an article distilled from beer, on which a tax of one dollar per barrel has been paid. It is claimed that this article thus distilled is exempt from taxation under the law, which provides that alcohol made from materials on which a tax has been paid shall be exempt from taxation. The Commissioner decides that such an article as above mentioned is not alcohol, but a class of highwines, and it only can be converted into alcohol by refining, and such alcohol so produced by refining, is not made from spirits on which the duties have been paid.

The extent to which gambling has become a passion with fashionable females is illustrated by what is related in a New York letter, the writer of which says that in Fifth avenue, and Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, there are parties of ladies from which the opposite sex are formly excluded, where the fair gamesters play until daylight for large stakes; and it not unfrequently happens that when their purses are depleted, they put up their bracelets, necklaces, and watches as wagers. Some of the feminine gamsters lose heavily, and the desperate shifts—no allusion to their wardrobes—to which they are put to conceal their losses and replace them, must be fearfully demoralizing. A young woman, the daughter of one of our most opulent citizens, was pointed out to me last Saturday in the Park, as a notorious gambler, by one of her own sex, who informed me she had parted with nearly one hundred thousand dollars since she went to Saratoga, in July, and made her doting papa believe she had expended it in dress and charity. The young woman in question is very pretty, not more than twenty; and no one regarding her pale spiritelle face, her soft, blue eyes, and gentle and reserved manner, would imagine she had fallen a victim to one of the most dangerous of vices.

Horace Greeley is on his way to Minnesota—not to hunt but lecture on Agriculture, we believe.

MARRIED:

DOWNEY—FABER—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Thursday evening, September 21, 1865, by the Rev. Robert Peet, Lieut. GEO. M. DOWNEY, 14th United States Infantry, to LIZZIE M., daughter of Mrs. Frank Faber, of Tip-top, East Liberty, Pa.

DIED:

BUGHMAN—At West Chester, Pa., on Friday, September 22, REUBEN BUGHMAN, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of James H. Hays, Sr., his father-in-law, on THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's rooms, corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, at one o'clock.

CLOTWORTHY—On Monday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, SAMUEL CLOTWORTHY, aged twenty-seven years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Beaver street, near the corner of Sampson, Allegheny, THIS DAY (Tuesday) at three o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.]

ALLAN—On Monday morning, September 25 at 11 o'clock, at his residence, on the Washington Pike, in Union township, Mr. JOSEPH ALLAN, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's, corner of Seventh and Smithfield streets, at one o'clock on Wednesday.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Preserve your fruits with "Speer's Preservlac Compound," and thereby save the expense of sugar and sealing jars.

One dollar's worth will preserve about 150 pounds of fruit. This compound is warranted to prevent decomposition in all kinds of fruit, and preserve it in a perfectly fresh and wholesome condition for years. Also, wine and cider can be kept for years at any desired flavor by this compound. This article contains nothing that is injurious to health or objectionable in articles of diet. Sold by

N. McCLARRAN & CO., Druggists,
Wholesale and retail agents, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. se21

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Has performed the most wonderful cures
Has performed the most wonderful cures
Has performed the most wonderful cures
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Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.
Of the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

Call and learn the names of those who have been cured

AT FLEMING'S

Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.
se22-MTuW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES S. GRIFFITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead,

Keeps a full supply of the above articles at his factory,

Corner of Morgan and Canal Sts.,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

se22-2w

$50 REWARD—

To any person finding and delivering to Trauerman, Applebaum & Co., No. 61 Wood street, Pittsburgh, ONE PORTE-MONNAIE, containing about $150 in U. S. money, lost between the Allegheny Drove Yard and the St. Clair street bridge.

S. HUDSON.

se26-2t

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS,

On second floor, No. 55 Federal street, Allegheny City, at present occupied by the Provost Marshal. Possession given 1st of October. Inquire of

se22-6t HALLIDAY, BROWN & CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Twenty-five hundred dollars will purchase

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS

That will pay from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum. For further particulars, address K., at this office.

se26-3t

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

upon the estate of Matthew Hunter, late of Allegheny city, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against it to present the same to

JOHN PORTERFIELD,
No. 13 Market street, Pittsburgh.
September 25, 1865. se26-10dAw6w

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

CENTRAL PARK SKATING COMPANY.

Bids will be received at the office of the Superintendent, No. 177 Penn street, until October 12, 1865, for erecting a frame building on their property, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Architect, Anderson street, rear corner of Locust, Allegheny City. The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

D. P. CORWIN,
Chairman Building Committee.

se22-9t

OFFICE OF STAMFORD MACHINE AND TOOL WORKS, STAMFORD, CT., September 22, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING

extensive facilities for the manufacture of

Sucker Rod Joints,

FOR OIL WELLS,

Would call the attention of those in want of those articles to the fact that

THEY ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH THEM

In any quantity, at the lowest rates.

BETTS, DAVENPORT & ATWOOD,
STAMFORD, CT.

se26-2w

GREAT AUCTION SALE AT

BRADDOCK'S FIELD—FOUR ACRE HOMESTEAD, GROVE OF SIX ACRES, AND THIRTY-FIVE BUILDING LOTS—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 2, at 2 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold the above. The convenience, beauty, and desirableness of this property for living is too well known to require comment. These lots are above the Pennsylvania Railroad in the most desirable part of Braddock's Station, only 7 miles from the city. They vary from 40 to 50 feet wide, and 130 to 150 feet deep—a few corner lots are more—and front on the new and excellent township road leading direct from Braddock's Station, only 200 yards distant, and on Center and Locust streets, surrounded by well-built houses, adjoining homestead, of 4 acres, has a new, substantial and elegant two-story brick mansion, with finishes, with 8 rooms, out buildings, &c.; the grounds under excellent cultivation, in choice varieties of fruits, grapes, &c., with good supply of water. The six acre grove is excellent land, beautifully adapted for ornamental grounds, lying in front of the handsomest houses in the country. Terms of sale—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises. $10 to be paid on each lot when sold, as a part of the cash payment. A free excursion train will leave the Pennsylvania depot at 2 o'clock, for the convenience of ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale, returning at 6 o'clock. No tickets required. Railroad Auction Room, 146 Smithfield street.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

se26-6t

AGENTS WANTED

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LANCASTER, O., July 31, 1865.

C. B. Richardson, Esq., 540 Broadway, N. Y.:

SIR—Col. S. M. Bowman, an acquaintance of mine since 1853, and more recently in the service of the United States, has had access to my Order and Letter Books, embracing copies of all orders made and letters written by me since the winter of 1861-2 with a view to publish a memoir of my life and campaigns, and no other person has had such an opportunity to read my secret thoughts and acts. I believe him to be in possession of all authentic facts that can interest the general reader.

I am, &c.,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

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Agents wanted in every county west of the Alleghenies. Exclusive territory given, and liberal inducements offered. Agents will find the sale of the book universal, for every reading man will want a copy.

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SALE OR HIRE,

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se26

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50 bbls. Green Apples;
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2 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
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Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

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WANTED—By a young man, a graduate of Duff's college, a situation as book-keeper, assistant book keeper, entry or shipping clerk. He writes a good business hand. The best of references given of his integrity, honesty and qualifications. Address D., this office. se26-1t

WANTED—An active and intelligent person as permanent agent in Pittsburgh, for soliciting life insurance for one of the best companies in the country. Any one desiring the position will please address, with references, ESLER & COLTON, Pottsville, and Liberty st., Philadelphia, Pa. se25-1w

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WANTED—A situation as clerk in a drug store, by an Englishman, twenty-five years of age, two years experience in this country. Best of references. Would have no objection to the grocery business, having served four years in the business in the best firms in London. Address, for one week, to Box 497, Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. se26-1t

WANTED—$150 per Month—Local and Traveling Agents wanted to sell the $20 Improved New England Family Sewing Machine. This machine is the best and most popular of those now in the market, and the sales are immense. Liberal commissions allowed, at which the above, and even larger sums can easily be realized. Send for circulars. Address WM. G. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 495, Harrisburgh, Pa. se9-1m

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WANTED—An Agent in every State, county, and township in the United States for "The Patriot Boy and Father of the Navy," R. W. CARR & Co., publishers. This work is the most humorous ever printed, and will sell more rapidly than any subscription book ever published. It will be illustrated in the English cloth, printed on excellent paper, and sold low. Any one desiring an agency will please send for circulars and well executed. The people want just such a work to make them "laugh and grow fat." President Lincoln one day, nearly worn out by the pressure of official duties, passing everything else aside, remarked to a friend: "Have you seen the Nasby Papers?" "No, I have not," was the answer. "Why is Nasby?" "There is a chap out in Ohio," returned the President, "who has got off some of the richest things in the papers. . . . I am going to write to Nasby to come down here, and I intend to tell him if he will continue to be loyal to me I will swop places with him." Agents will state to what part of the country they will name several counties in the order of their choice. We give the largest commission, pay freight, and allow back freight charges. If you would avoid delay, inclose $1 25 (can be sent by mail), and your choice of territory. $2 additional, on receipt of which he will send books and certificates of agency. JOSEPH L. TOPHAM & CO., corner of Fourth and Vine sts., Cincinnati, O. se23-2w

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Also, the latest styles of Coats, Basques, and everything in the Cloak line.

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Will open, on SATURDAY, the 23d inst., an elegant assortment of new and fashionable

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Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT

The Daily Commercial

A REBEL GENERAL ON JEFF. DAVIS.

Interesting Bits of Secret History.

Major General Jordan, late Chief of Staff to General Beauregard, has written for the October number of *Harper's Magazine* an article on Jefferson Davis, which will "kick up a row" in the Southern States, we suspect. He shows him up as a vain, thinskinned person, not fit, in any way, to lead a movement or to command men. He gives, too, incidentally, some curious bits of the private history of the "Confederacy."

ONE OF DAVIS' FAVORITES.

Mr. Davis had been at West Point, and subsequently served for several years in the dragoons at a frontier post with a subaltern officer to whom it happened he became attached. About the time the former resigned his commission to turn planter in Mississippi, the latter was disabled by an accident, quit his border post likewise, went to his home, studied medicine, and turned parish doctor. Mr. Davis became in time a politician, lieutenant Northrop a Catholic convert, but so eccentric and full of mental crochets as to be generally regarded in Charleston as of unsound intellect, and unfit for the management of his own small affairs. He had not been long enough in the army, nor been thrown in connection with considerable operations, to acquire familiarity with military administration; neither had his retired habits of life, his cast of thought, or avocations in Charleston, brought him in relation with men engaged in large commercial affairs, or turned his mind to the study of such subjects, and in that way attained to that breadth of view and knowledge of general business details and of men which may make up for the want of professional bureau experience after a separation of twenty-five years from army life.

This man, with whom Mr. Davis had no personal association since they were cavalry Lieutenants together on the Indian frontier, he did not hesitate to make his Chief of Subsistence, nor scruple to entrust with the organization and administration of a bureau upon which the very existence of the Confederate armies must depend, and for the labors of which it is apparent the soundest practical order of intellect was essential. One member of Mr. Davis's Cabinet at least knew the local repute of Dr. Northrop; and we assert that had the inquiry been made in Charleston, his pre-eminent unfitness would have been universally certified. As might be anticipated, his administration at once took all the characteristics of that unhealthy brain. Mr. Davis supported him, however, in every way, permitted him to override all opposition, and ignored the views and wishes of every army commander when, as of daily occurrence, they chanced to differ from those of colonel Northrop. Indeed, the crazy courses in which this man was suffered to indulge, to the mortal injury of every Confederate army, are incredible.

But we have not the space for their relation, which would fill a volume. One example must serve to illustrate the surprising character of an administration which made success impossible. All reinforcements, ammunition, ordnance and the greater part of the quartermaster supplies were necessarily transported to the Confederate forces assembled at Manassas Junction by the Alexandria and Orange Railroad, which, of course, was thus tasked to the uttermost in all its resources. But another railroad, branching from it at Manassas, communicated with the most fertile region of Virginia, the famous Shenandoah Valley, which teemed with subsistence that was also abundant in the adjoining counties of Fauquier and Loudon. Not required for transportation of troops or ordnance supplies, that road was therefore available for the most exclusive use of the Subsistence Department; and subsequently when it was no longer convenient to it, sufficient for all the forces the Confederates could possibly muster in that quarter. Nothing, indeed, could be more favorable for the Confederate plans than the arrangement of these two divergent roads.

But all this was lost sight of by Colonel Northrop, who by some inconceivable means had come to determine that subsistence officers with Gen. Beauregard should not draw their flour or meat either from the rich granaries and stores of Loudon, Fauquier or the Valley counties. Forbidding his subordinates, imperatively and angrily, from purchasing supplies within easy reach and with ample means of otherwise alleviating the situation at hand, leaving them to fall into the hands of the enemy, he set other subordinates to gathering subsistence in the rear of the army, which he was obliged to send over the already overburdened Alexandria and Orange Railroad, for which he had to pay much more than such supplies could have been bought for in the Valley or in Loudon. The consequences were that there was never in depot such a supply of subsistence as Gen. Beauregard needed, and there was not one day's rations for the army at the time of the battle of Manassas (or Bull Run, as it is usually styled), nor more than forty-eight hours supplies for weeks afterward of the master rial part of the ration. Gen. Beauregard having urged the provision of a fortnight's supply for some twenty or twenty-five thousand men, Northrop fell into a passion, wrote to the General a letter of surpassing insolence, and at the same time relieved the Chief of Subsistence Duty who, under Gen. Beauregard's orders, had attempted to remove the evil. Mr. Davis, blind to the consequences, obdurately sustained this extraordinary conduct.

THE REBEL ARMY.

Davis, like McClellan, opposed the division of the army into corps:

Meantime, Mr. Davis had visited headquarters. A discussion had likewise grown up between him and his Generals relative to the organization of their army. He had taken it into his head to direct that the troops of a State should all be brigaded together and commanded by Brigadiers from such State. With some exceptions, thought to be specially for the good of the service, this had been already done. But it chanced that one of these very exceptions was in the way of the promotion of a brother-in-law to the command of a brigade, and could not be tolerated. At the same time the division of the army into two corps was objected to. Long communications were written on this subject by Mr. Davis and his Secretary of War that will amaze the military reader, who, we are sure, will be at a loss to understand with what possible end, other than an "apple of discord," this discussion was cast between Mr. Davis and his Generals.

On the 20th of October Mr. Davis himself characterized the division as irregular, and in conflict with law as the plainest principles of military organization." Inferring that was also the question of the position of General Beauregard, who, as "second in command," Mr. Davis thought should not have "special charge of any subdivision"—that is, corps—of the army, "because in the absence of General Johnston" Beauregard's "succession to the command of the whole would tend to disturb the relations of officer and troops," nor involve any changes of position on the line occupied." Moreover, his acquaintance with the field of operations of the army, and the absence of any identification with a part of them, would better qualify him for the succession.

Mr. Benjamin, thrown forward to reinforce these curious notions of his chief, with "nice sharp quillets of the law," does it with characteristic assumption of superior knowledge even of the details of military organization, while attributing ignorance to the generals of the laws germain to the subject. "I beg to say, in all kindness," writes the lawyer, "that it is not your position which is false, but the whole plan of organization of the army as established by the acts of Congress, and I feel confident that you cannot have studied the legislation of Congress relative to the army. * * * * I have entered into these details because in conversation with the President since his return from your headquarters, he has informed me that he found the same views as to the organization of the army which you seem to entertain very generally prevalent."

ONE OF DAVIS'S PLANS.

He could not give up his own settled policy of dissertion, his waste of defensive resources in the attempted defense of every threatened position. He proposed, however, an operation instead, which may be fairly taken as a measure of his calibre in war affairs. General Sickles was posted at the time with an isolated force about one weak division—on the Maryland shore, opposite to Evansport, on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, occupied by the Confederates. This force Mr. Davis proposed to capture by a *coup de main*. A glance at the map will show that the attacking party (with the unanticipated possible means of ferriage in small boats) must cross the Potomac—there over a mile wide, navigable, and full of steam ships-of-war of the class of the Pawnee. Were a surprise effected, it would be nevertheless impossible for the Confederates to get away with impunity, unless to carry off the fruits of victory. From close proximity to Washington the alarm must be immediate; Federal war ships would take positions above and below Evansport, so as to command and render repassage of the river impracticable, it being impossible, from the features of the country, for the Confederates to occupy two points on the river with batteries within which the movement might be securely made. These views forcibly presented by his Generals, he did not combat, and then pretended still-born. He returned to Richmond, thence forward to look with marked disfavor upon all the wishes and views of Johnston and Beauregard affecting the army they commanded, even declining to confer the grade of Brigadier General on their respective Chiefs of Staff, which had been asked of him as the best fitted officers for their services and professional experience, but as calculated to enhance their usefulness in their delicate and most responsible posts.

GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.

About the middle of May, 1861, Gen. Beauregard reached Davis's Bluff, below Richmond, and had an interview with Gen. Bragg, at the time exercising a species of general command. This officer appeared to apprehend that Gen. Lee, yielding to the pressure of superior numbers, must before long give way and lose Richmond. Beauregard replied that he did not regard the situation as so unfavorable if the right remedy were promptly applied. He then pointed out the isolated position of Butler, south of the James, as the opportunity for his destruction with a superior force, and that such a force might be assembled if Gen. Lee would furnish ten thousand men.

Falling upon Butler under such circumstances General Beauregard thought his capture inevitable, and with him must fall the depot of Bermuda Hundreds. This effected, at a cost which he would think light, a rapid movement upon General Grant's flank, while General Lee made an attack in front. All circumstances favored such plan, and General Bragg expressed his approbation. Mr. Davis, informed of it, came at once to see General Beauregard, who explained to its details and earnestly urged it to adoption. Mr. Davis seemed much depressed, but objected that it would involve the retrograde of General Lee from his position at Spottsylvania Court House, which, "could not be thought of." "Yes," rejoined the General, "what of that, when it will enable him in two or three days at most to win a great victory? That is, when like the man he would touch the earth to apply for refreshed and all the stronger.

This line of argument was fruitless. Nothing is offered Gen. Beauregard but a subordinate position, ornarily, could be entertained. Beauregard said at he might beat Butler without the force he ordered, though it would be, like so many other Confederate successes, without material profit, his ability to gain the color of victory caught r. Davis's attention, and the attempt must be ade. It was made. Butler was driven from a position next day; but, just as Beauregard edicted, no substantial results followed the uccess. In the end, too, he might have been anticipated, unless some sadly derided success, as that sought over Burnside, had been gained and enabled the concentration of the scattered Confederate forces, General Lee was forced step by step to follow the march of his opponent.

DAVIS'S STRATAGY AGAINST SHERMAN.

Great sacrifices had now become inevitable; the "hold-it-at-all-hazard" could alone serve the "sick man" now. Especially, after the fall of Savannah was this urged upon those in power, who saw little comprehended the crisis as the antidote. Even when General Beauregard directed the evacuation of Charleston, and urged a similar course with respect to Wilmington, so as to provide a force with which to fall upon Sherman, Mr. Davis wrote such a dispatch to General Hardee, commanding in Charleston, as led him to suspend the evacuation, and obliged Beauregard to assume the command and to direct imperatively the measures to be completed. Of course Wilmington, of no use since the fall of Fort Fisher, was left to its fate last and with no force afield to check his course, Sherman marched like Fate through the heart of the country.

HIS CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

When Mr. Toombs quit the Cabinet to become a Brigadier General, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, took his place, which he soon left, for reasons but little known to himself, to take the seat of Senator in Congress, only secured after a warm contest. There was a Virginia statesman pre-eminently fitted to succeed Mr. Hunter in the Cabinet. We mean W. C. Rives, whom all recognized as a man of great breadth and accuracy of culture, long experience in statesmanship, and who, having served as a diplomatist with high credit, was regarded as of a grade superior to those generally employed in that capacity by the United States. Had this gentleman with the Cabinet must have given weight to the cause abroad. But Mr. Davis could not stide that characteristic distrust, and his preference of superior men of independent minds which have made him, by his course as President of the Confederate States, at once a parricide and a fool. Mr. Hunter was therefore selected. He was brought to his notice as one whom the people would like to see among his advisers. That looked like flotation—like an interference with his prerogative. Mr. Judah P. Benjamin was transferred to the State Department; General Randolph—as it happened, a gentleman of real administrative ability, as well as of too much independence to remain a Cabinet officer merely in name—was made Secretary of War, though at the time little known for capacity beyond the place of his residence.

A little later Mr. Davis also appointed as his Attorney General—the law adviser of his Government—a gentleman doubtless of much civil worth, but who at the time was a Lieutenant Colonel under General Bragg, in arrest under charges for an act of the recent subordination of which Mr. Davis's self-will had been the cause. General Gladden place him for a time in close arrest in his tent, in charge of an armed sentinel.

As a natural consequence of the predominant qualities of the man, there immediately grew up in the South a party of "President's Friends." Even yellow fever, as far as possible, were drawn to the occupants of all civil places. Men for the most part malleable to his will, who, looking up to him as the source of the highest wisdom in both civil and military affairs, became his echo and wishes as the only safe rule and law for the times. Thus in a little while almost every person of ability, nearly every one of spirit, was driven from the councils of the South and the direction of affairs, leaving the Government to be largely filled with the class from whom without efficient administration was not to be expected —selected as they were for instruments thought to be best adapted to the purpose that of absorbing in himself all the substantial functions of the State.

The longer he held power the narrower grew his conceptions, the more imperious his will, until to differ from or cross the orbit of his fancies, or even to run counter to the plans and wishes of his favorites, became a personal affront. No man in as high and critical a position ever less understood the value of wise, independent ministers, or was less able to give up a mere personal object for the sake of a major advantage.

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Also, the Store No. 13 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 15 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 17 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 19 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 21 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 23 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 25 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 27 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 29 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 31 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 33 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 35 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 37 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 39 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 41 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 43 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. 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Also, the Store No. 77 Grant street, Allegheny, now occupied by Mr. Wm. Bennett, with the Stock of Groceries and Liquors. Also, the Store No. 79 Grant street, Alleghe

The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial: Tuesday, September 26, 1865.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

The Boyd's Hill Murder Case.

Public Interest in the Developments.

Frecke Advances a Step Towards Confession.

His Sleepless Nights at McKeesport

Sheriff Stewart and His Two Guests.

A Newspaper Man in Trouble.

Too Much Enterprise the Cause.

Mrs. Marschall and Her Family Honor.

When Marschall was First Suspected.

The Mayor Very Early on the Track.

His Persistent Search for Frecke.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Prisoners Fully Committed.

The eagerness with which the COMMERCIAL was sought after yesterday morning, and throughout the day, was a certain indication of the great anxiety which prevailed in the community relative to the movements of the Mayor and his police in connection with the Boyd's Hill murder. The confession of Marschall was read with an interest which could only be invested in a case which deeply concerned every person, relating so closely as it did to the safety of the lives and the property of our citizens generally. The feeling of relief experienced by our people in the summer of 1861, when they felt safe from the threatened invasion by the rebels, was not as great as that which has been evinced by them since the development of the Boyd's Hill murder case, and the assurance that the perpetrators are in custody. Nor is the satisfaction felt by the Mayor and his police less than that of the people. Every man of them feels, more than ever before, that the path of duty leads to pleasantness and the enjoyment of gratification, and that success in such undertaking such as that of ferreting out diabolical murderers, of whom, at one time, there seemed but a faint hope of capturing, is ample reward for all their anxiety and all their labors.

SHERIFF STEWART AND HIS NEW GUESTS.

The depth of the crime fastened upon Marschall and Frecke is such that justice almost hesitates to be tardy. The feeling in the community against the prisoners is very bitter, and if allowed much license, might be very severe. The prisoners are now strongly under the protection of the law, being inmates of one of the strongest jails in the country. Sheriff Stewart, who is as gentle as any lamb, has had the benefit of the police operations in relation to the Boyd's Hill case, nevertheless continues to keep up the appearance of a duty in connection with the matter, believing the mere fact of caring for his two desperate guests on his side of the grave. However well this may be arranged, the template such operations, onething is certain, that the people of Pittsburgh will prefer to risk the chance of being taunted with the fact of their inferiority to that of meeting them in person in the highways or by-ways.

FRECKE IN JAIL.

Frecke the last arrested of the two murderers, sufferens with keeping. Since he took up his new quarters in the jail, he manifests a disposition to be communicative, and to give more light in reference to the murder than he was willing to convey while he was at the Mayor's office. We understand, from the lips of an intelligent gentleman, a native of the same place as Frecke, and who had paid him a visit previous to which Frecke when approached on the subject of the murder burst into tears. He afterwards conversed freely with him about the old places and the old associations of Dublinn in Hanover, then resumed the story of the murder on Boyd's Hill. He said that he (Frecke) and Marschall had told him that he (Marschall) had committed the murder. This is a step farther than this prisoner had gone in his statement at the Mayor's office.

THE PRISONERS DISCUSSED.

Very naturally, the respective statements of the prisoners have given rise to much debate on the part of citizens. Yesterday the confession of Marschall and the story of Frecke constituted the subject of congratulation as friends met friends on the street. The reading of the two statements has appeared to have resulted in creating two sides—those who thought Marschall the basest scoundrel of all those implicated, and those who thought him the most candid of the two; and those who deemed Frecke a better man than Marschall, less deliberate and less pusinicious. This does not mean that either of them have any friends, or persons willing to visit them in their cells, or either of them to supply the latter in an expressed diversity of opinion as to the comparative depths in crime to which both of them have sunk.

FRECKE UNEASY AT NIGHTS.

A gentleman from McKeesport who visited the Mayor's office yesterday stated that he was known to have passed sleepless nights in bed; that upon the whole he was a very restless boarder, and always towards midnight indicated an indisposition to be left alone, and would not sleep soundly.

A DISPATCH MAN IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Yesterday morning, the *Dispatch*, in its report of the murder case, set forth that there had been considerable rawling among the police over the $1000 reward offered by the City Councils. This being utterly untrue, the Mayor put the question to the reporter of the *Dispatch* in presence of witnesses, at his office yesterday afternoon, whether he had heard of this "row" of his police about the reward? The reporter replied that he had not, but there was a universal expression of feeling outside in reference to the reward. The Mayor asked the reporter to name any officer he had heard speak on that subject, and the reporter said he could name none. The Mayor then very respectfully requested that the statement published in the *Dispatch* be denied through the same medium. An early edition of the COMMERCIAL may be of some service in facilitating the Mayor's desire.

MRS. MARSCHALL AND THE DISPATCH.

The wife of Marschall, not having the fear of the *Dispatch* before her eyes, came to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon in tears, and asking if it was right for the *Dispatch* to abuse her character as it had done so. Two gentleman connected with that luminary being in the back part of the office at the moment, Mrs. M., was directed to go in and speak with them on the subject. The Mayor being present, he asked her very kindly to last she would not. She replied that she was told the *Dispatch* man was in, and she came to ask if it was right. She deemed it wrong that her children did not belong to Marschall. The Mayor told her he did not think that the paper named had said anything of the sort. She said she had been told that it had. The Mayor assured her that it was a mistake, and she left. The poor woman appears to be in great trouble.

A BLACK SILK DRESS,

Yesterday morning a German gentleman called upon Chief of Police Long, and described a black silk dress which had been stolen from his house. Subsequently a quantity of goods was captured, among which there was a dress answering the description. This is another development of the connection of Marschall.

WHEN MARSCHALL WAS FIRST SUSPECTED.

It is known only to a few that Mayor Lowry has had his suspicion resting upon Marschall ever since the third day after the discovery of the murdered body on Boyd's Hill. He even went so far as to have Marschal on the Hill surveying the spot, in presence of two other gentlemen, in less than a week after the murder, for the purpose of observing how he would act under the circumstances. He behaved with much coolness as if he had never seen the spot before, nor heard of the murder. It was not then known that Marschall was a bank burglar, although he was, at times, carrying on his work wholesale. He has, since his arrest, acknowledged to the Mayor that he knew he was suspected by him of having been implicated in the murder.

A WIFE'S PIOUS DEVOTION.

Shortly after the murder took place, the suspicion of Marschall's wife having been aroused, she pleaded with him, on her bared knees, and a crucifix, the emblem of her faith in her hand, that if he knew of the hand any hand in the murder, but he was stolid, and denied all knowledge of the affair.

MRS. MARSCHALL ON FRECKE.

Mrs. Marschall, a few days after the murder, protested against Frecke keeping company with her husband, as she was sure he was leading him off in bad ways. Marschall says himself that he never state anything until he became convinced. He said further that he had always been a hard working man, and always had been known to be so by those who knew him.

THE MAYOR AFTER FRECKE.

It will be remembered that when Marschall was arrested for burglary, the Mayor knew at once where to send to find his house. It was not Marschall he wanted to find first so much as Frecke. This was because he had Frecke's description, but was under the impression that he was away from the city. In order to try and find Frecke at once, he visited Marschall, the Mayor paid frequent visits to the Iron City Hotel, No. 202 Pennsylvania Avenue, where it was understood Marschall was in the habit of calling, in company with a man answering the description of Frecke. Hours were spent in this way by the Mayor and some one of his officers. The difficulty in the way was the absence from town of Frecke. Marschall could have been had at any time. The Mayor secretly consulted a friend who he was after to Mr. B. H. Lubbers, the proprietor of the hotel, without naming the purpose, only a few days after the murder. The result is known to the public with what anxiety and perseverance the Mayor was watching his case, and how eager he was to release the city from the suspense from which it suffered.

MARSCHALL TRIES TO SELL THE MURDERED MAN'S WATCH.

About two weeks after the murder, Marschall, during one of his visits to the Iron City Hotel, produced a large silver watch case, inside of which he had the gold watch of the murdered man, and offered it for sale to Mr. Fitmeyer, the barkeeper, but it was not wanted. The Mayor knew that Marschall was in the habit of visiting that and other houses in the same locality at the time he was carrying the gold watch about offering it for sale, and it was on the knowledge of this fact that Officer Wray was instructed to ask Mrs. Marschall for the gold watch which she took down to Mrs. Weaver's in Cherry alley, after Marschall's arrest.

MARSCHALL DISPLAYS A DRAFT.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Lubbers informed our reporter, Marschall while on a visit to his house hauled a draft for a large amount of money out of his pocket, which he said he had received from his brother in New York. He had forgotten his draft for Mr. Fiddler's in the same neighborhood about the same time.

RAFTERS! RAFTERS!

At the time when Odd Fellows' Hall was in process of erection, years ago, the "local" of the *Chronicle*, anxious to record the progress of events, called one day, to observe that the joists of the ground floor were laid. He immediately published this important fact to the world, but in the report said that the "building had progressed so far that the rafters were laid." The same learned gent (email) yesterday informed the readers of the *Dispatch* that Marschall was chased across the rafters of the Third Presbyterian Church now in process of erection on Sixth street, while there were no rafters there on which to chase anybody, but merely the joists of the ground floor. Our cotemporary evidently insists upon building Odd Fellows' Halls and Presbyterian churches with rafters on the ground floor.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner's jury in the case of the Boyd's Hill murder met, by adjournment, at the Mayor's Office last evening.

Marschall was brought from the jail in irons to give his testimony in the case. He swore to the confession he made on Sunday, and which was published in the COMMERCIAL yesterday. On hearing Marschall's testimony, the jury rendered the following verdict:

THE VERDICT.

An unknown man came to his death in the Eighth Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, on the night of the 23d of August, 1865, by violence administered by August Frecke or Fricke, and Benjamin Bernhardt Marschall; said violence and injuries causing his death, and being perpetrated by means of a knife and iron bar, or some other similar deadly weapon.

The jury then adjourned.

After this followed the commitment of both prisoners to await the action of the Grand Jury.

SUPPOSED MURDER BY POISON.

A Brownsville Merchant Supposed to Have Been Poisoned by His Brother—The Object, Gain—The Matter to be Investigated.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Nicholson, a well-known resident of this city, waited upon Coroner Clawson, for the purpose of informing him of the facts and circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Leonard McCandless, of Brownsville, Fayette county, who died suddenly at that place about a week ago, from symptoms which induced the belief that he has been poisoned. Mr. Nicholson states that for the past five years Mr. McCandless has been employed in the dry goods business in Brownsville, and had accumulated a comfortable competence. He had two brothers, James and William John, residing in Philadelphia, and a sister, Mrs. McCance, residing on Pride street in this city. About a week before his death, Mr. McCance had been ill with an attack of dysentery, but was recovering, when his brother James arrived from Philadelphia for the purpose of taking charge of the store during the temporary absence of Mr. McCandless, who was about to be married to a Miss Mitchell, a resident of the Ninth Ward, in this city, and invited Mrs. McCance to attend the wedding. James appeared to be greatly concerned about his brother's health, and procured for him some lemonade and wine cake, which he ate and drank, and he was immediately thereafter seized with a most violent paroxysm which continued until death, which ensued in about half an hour. The suddenness of his death and the violent symptoms, gave rise to suspicions that the lemonade contained poison, but no one seemed disposed to act upon the presumptions. The corpse was brought to this city, and taken to the house of his sister, Mrs. McCance, from whence the funeral was to take place. The body became very offensive in a few hours after death, and the undertaker, Mr. Myers, of Liberty street, on viewing it, stated that there was every appearance of the presence of poison. The body was very much swollen, and froth was oozing from the mouth and nose. Mrs. McCance accused her brother James of having poisoned Leonard, but he denied the charge. The body became so offensive that it had to be removed to the receiving vault in Allegheny Cemetery, the friends intending to have the funeral on the following day at the hour fixed upon. James, however, visited the cemetery, broke open the vault, and had the dead body should be interred without further delay. He almost quarreled with the undertaker for not consenting to his wishes. The interment until the time fixed upon by the other friends of the family. The body was kept in the vault, and the funeral took place as originally arranged.

After the funeral James and William John McCandless left for Brownsville, for the purpose of taking charge of their brother's estate, and return in a few days, stating that everything was settled, but declined entering into particulars. Shortly afterwards they both left the city. James saying that he was going to open a store in Uniontown, while William John said he would return to Philadelphia. The supposition now is that the murder was planned by at least one of the brothers in order to secure possession of the property before his marriage. The matter will be investigated by the Coroner, and it is to have Mr. McCance's case further and the contents of his stomach subjected to a chemical analysis. If the facts are as supposed, the crime exceeds in atrocity any of the numerous murders, and parties implicated will receive a deserved punishment.

Proceedings of Councils.

A regular meeting of the City Councils was held last evening.

COMMON COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Armstrong, Beck, Boggs, Bole, Davis, Dickson, Hare, Harris, Hunsicker, Kelly, Kerr, Mawhinney, Meis, M. Cauldless, McClelland, A. B. McQuewan, Rehman, Reineman, Scully, Stilwell, Stephenson, and Wood, President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Reineman presented a resolution directing the Street Committee to authorize the City Regulator to prepare a comprehensive and effective plan of sewerage for the Fifteenth Ward, and report to the next committee, who, on the completion of said plan, shall present the same to Councils for ratification or rejection. Read three times and passed.

Mr. McCandless presented a petition from citizens of Lime and Liberty streets praying for the erection of a water pipe laid on Rose street. Read and referred to committee on Water.

Mr. McClelland presented a petition from the President of the Central Park Skating Club, requesting permission to erect a building on the vacant ground on corner of Penn and Clymer streets. Ninth ward. Read and referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings.

The President read a communication from the City Controller, following the reading of which the Central Board of Education, asking for the appointment of a committee of three, two from the Common and one from the Select Council, to audit the accounts of the Board in conformity with an act of Assembly, approved December 22, 1857. The communication was accepted, and Messrs. McQuewan and King appointed on the part of C. C. S. C. concurred and appointed Mr. McMillan.

The President presented a communication from the City Controller, following the reading of which the

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his warrant for a certain Appropriation No. 13, in favor of the election officers of the Ninth Ward, for the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents.

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized to issue his certificate for a warrant on Appropriation No. 13, in favor of Wm. Wilson, Esq., and Thomas J. Keenan, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized to transfer $50 from Appropriation No. 18 to No. 11, placed to the credit of the latter.

The communication was read and accepted, and the resolutions read three times and finally passed.

On motion, adjourned.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Barclay, Brown, Dilworth, Dimmick, Dunlap, Ecker, McClelland, Mumm, Phillips, Quinn, Reed, Thompson, White, Wills, and President McAuley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

An ordinance laid over at last meeting, authorizing the grading and paving of Pennsylvania avenue, from Barnett's alley to the corporation line, with a first class pavement, was taken up, read three times and finally passed.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a petition from Messrs. Price & Sims, asking permission to erect a wooden building on the lot owned by them on Water street, with their foundry in the Sixth ward. The communication was read, and on motion the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

Mr. Brown, from the Water Committee, presented a report recommending the passage of a resolution authorizing the removal of the second floor of the Water Works. The report was accepted, and the resolution adopted.

A resolution authorizing the laying of a four inch pipe on Wylie street, from the County Prison to connect with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was submitted by the Prison Inspectors, was presented by the same committee, which was read three times and finally passed.

The ordinance authorizing the opening of Shingiss street, was taken up, read three times and finally passed.

Mr. Reed, from the Street Committee, reported an ordinance establishing the grade of the extension of Pennsylvania avenue, from Wylie street to Pennsylvania avenue. Also, ordinance for the paving of Duquesne Way, from Irwin to St. Clair street. The Committee reported adversely to the application of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, in reference to the sidewalks on Canal street. The report was read and accepted.

Mr. Reed also presented the report from the viewers appointed to apportion and assess the benefits and damages occurring from the construction of the sewer on Carson street.

Mr. Phillips moved that the report be not received, and the proceedings quashed, and new viewers appointed. The motion was passed, and Messrs. Hazlett, James Lyons and Samuel McKee were appointed new viewers.

The report of the viewers on Water street was presented and accepted.

The ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Locust street, in the Eighth ward, was read and laid over under the rules.

The ordinances authorizing the grading and paving of Duquesne way, from Irwin to St. Clair streets, and Locust street, from Marion to Van Braam streets, were read three times and passed finally.

A resolution was offered repealing the grant to the Colonial Hub Society, of part of the lower basin lot, as then taken up.

Mr. Barclay moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was lost by a vote of four yeas to nine nays.

Objection being made on the third reading, the resolution was laid over under the rules.

Mr. Quinn presented a resolution instructing the committee appointed some months since for the purpose of defining the new boundary lines between the Third and Sixth wards, to report at the next meeting of the Councils. Adopted.

Mr. Reed presented an ordinance authorizing the construction of a public sewer on Grant street, which was laid over under the rules.

An ordinance changing the grades of Fifth, Ross and High streets, was read three times and finally passed, on motion adjourned.

A New and Successful Dodge.

A gentleman of sharp business demeanor visited this city on Friday, ostensibly for the purpose of purchasing large quantities of goods with a view of sending them to an establishment he was about to open in Florida. It appears from what we can learn that he preferred to have his dealings exclusively with merchants of the Jewish persuasion. He represented to them that he had a vessel chartered at Philadelphia, which, to convey the goods he was purchasing to Florida, and they were accordingly to be addressed to the ship. He was very pompous, but at the same time business-like in all his negotiations with our merchants, exhibiting occasionally drafts and checks for prodigious sums. What the object of which he professed to entertain some concern. He gave very extensive orders, and as a sort of bonus not unusual in such transactions, he received from the merchants handsome presents. For instance, one gave him a full suit of clothes, including an overcoat; another gave him half a dozen of the finest linen shirts in his store; another gave him the finest cloak he had in his establishment for his lady, and others gave him presents valued at from $25 to $50. He left immediately after making his purchases, and has not been seen nor heard from since. It is understood that in several cases the goods were packed up and ready for shipping, but the failure of the business man from Florida to put in an appearance according to contract has made the merchants immediately interested tardy about sending off the goods. Some of them, who possess more faith than ordinary mortals, still look for him.

The Explosion of the Nimrod.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the deaths caused by the explosion of the steamboat Nimrod, met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and rendered the following verdict:

That Thomas McCormick, Captain, and William Preshaw Brennan, came to their deaths by the explosion of the steamboat Nimrod, on the 22d day of September, 1865, at the Monongahela wharf, in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa. That jury do further find that, from evidence and circumstances detailed, said explosion occurred through incompetency and carelessness on the part of the persons in charge of the boiler or engine of the Nimrod at the time of the explosion; also, that the owners of the boat, John McCormick, Henry D. Searles, and others, are deserving of censure in allowing the employment of irresponsible persons as engineer and firemen.

It will be observed by referring to the letter of our Steubenville correspondent in another column, that the body of a woman was found in the river at that place, and that from marks of injuries on her person, she is supposed to have been the woman who perished by the explosion of the Nimrod, and that the body has been carried down the river to the place where it was picked up. It is to the evidence of having been in the water two or three days.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICES CONSOLIDATED.—Captain J. Irvin Foster, Provost Marshal of the 23d District, yesterday received an order from the Provost Marshal General, directing him to assume control of the records of the Provost Marshals of the 21st, 23d and 24th districts, and remove them to his office in this city, where all business connected with this department will hereafter be attended to. Capt. Foster will continue to occupy his present quarters in the old Government Building, on Penn street.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—This flourishing institution is still open to receive students. The arrangements are such that they can enter for several weeks to come. This is a facility not offered by other colleges, and one the value of which can be best appreciated by those who desire to avail themselves of the extension of time thus offered. We are glad to see this centre of learning progress so rapidly as it does, and offering its blessings to conform with the convenience of all whom it may concern.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. M. TIERNAN, Pres't. | SAM. McCLEAN, Jr., V. P
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS SEPT. 25, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's	107 75	.....
United States 7-30's 1st series	99 00	.....
Allegheny County 6's	72 50	.....
Allegheny City 6's	97 50	.....
Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.	34 25	.....
Connellsville 6's	80 25	.....
Allegheny Insurance		24 00
Eureka Insurance	51 00	52 00
Western Insurance	51 00	.....
Allegheny Valley R. R.		7 50
Connellsville R. R.	7 75	15 25
Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R.	4 75	5 75
National Bank of Commerce	.....	120 00
Tradesmen's National	.....	120 00
Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil	.....	5 75
Columbia Oil	27 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pit Hole	.....	55
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	.....	27
Ralston	1 00	.....

MONDAY, September 25—P. M.

No important change occurred to-day in our local stock market to disturb the former prices, except in Columbia oil stock. At the Board this forenoon, 27 was bid for it, and it was deemed a liberal offer, but afterward we learn as high as 29 was refused for the stock, but later in the day fifty shares were sold at 30—the highest figure it has touched since its remarkable decline. The presumption is that the company is selling a large amount of oil that it has been accumulating during the season of low prices, and has made a sale at the late advanced prices. If so, it shows the wisdom of the policy of this company, which it has practised before to keep a good supply on hand and take advantage of a favorable market. Then the stockholders will receive a large dividend—one that pays them for waiting.

—In Philadelphia the rise in Dalzell is still held, but there is a slight decline in other names.

—Our Eastern exchanges report some little check to the dry goods tradeand abatement in the price of muslins, but the business yet is very large. Peace, resumption of trade with the Southern States, and the continued additions to our Government paper money and bank expansion, have combined to produce the most active and profitable fall trade that the Northern Atlantic cities have ever experienced. In dry goods, and boots and shoes, the demand so largely exceeds the supply that importers and manufacturers are unable to obtain prices as high as when the price of gold was 250. The sales of the largest domestic manufacturer of cotton prints are stated to average $200,000 per week, and the net profits on the same are about 100 per cent. In other words, the interruption in the supply of cotton, the "greenback" system of finance, and the National banking system, which Wendell Phillips, more uniquely than intelligibly, terms "a plan for pouring the whole banking capital of the country into a tub without a bottom," are the causes of these excessive profits which importers and domestic manufacturers are enabled to exact from consumers. The interference with these profits are thus enabled to sell, weekly, cotton prints costing 25 per cent. for $1.00, and the maker into the same proportion on common calicoes. Could not this exhaust the people, were it not for paper money. Before the war Manchester, England, doing a good business when importers paid them $100,000 for that which cost $50,000, and for which they now receive over $200,000. It is this unsightly state of affairs that the secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to correct, and by every means in his power to appreciate the currency, and bring it back to a specie basis.

—The Stock Exchange committee of New York, appointed to inquire into the transfers of Cleveland and Pittsburgh shares, reported on Saturday morning that they had discovered no irregularity in the issue of the same; that they were doing a good business when purchasers paid them $100.00